

新世纪大学英语四、六级教学与测试辅导丛书

大学英语六级 考试模拟 试题集详解

司树森/主编

A Collection of
Simulated College English
Tests with Copious
Annotations

(Band 6)

全 新 题 型

逐 题 注 释

考 点 剖 析

用 法 小 结



中国人民大学出版社

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前言

大学英语在十余年的教学实践与全国四、六级统一测试期间,历尽艰辛、大胆实践、不断探索,不论是在日常教学中还是在参加国家统一测试中都取得了令人瞩目的成绩。实践证明:《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的颁布执行以及统考手段的不断完善,有力地促进了教学改革的深入发展、促进了教材建设,也促进了教学理论、教学方法及测试手段的探讨与研究,并提出了面向 21 世纪的新的研究课题,使大学英语近年来呈现出不断实践与探索、不断深入与发展、不断进取与提高的可喜局面。

近年来,为了使大学英语教学与测试更加健康地发展,提高教学质量,面向新世纪对人才培养的需求,原国家教委大学外语教学指导委员会和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会做了很多有战略意义的工作:修订教学大纲,再次调整、充实大纲的词汇表,设计颁发统测的新题型等,这些举措均有助于克服前进中的不足,有力地促进了各院校更加重视日常的基础教学与素质教育,扎扎实实地提高对学生的基本功训练与实际的综合运用能力及逻辑思维活动的培养,从而提高了考试的效度,并使统一测试对日常教学有了更好的促进和指导作用,同时也是检验教学质量的有效措施和可靠依据。全国统一测试命题的科学性、评分的客观性、组织的严密性及成绩的可比性等特点,使它成为整个大学英语教学不可分割的组成部分,赢得了社会的信赖和国际声誉。

为了帮助广大同学按照新大纲所规定的各项基本要求学好课程的主要内容,熟悉新题型,并在较高的要求下主动、富有成效地学习,我们编写了这本模拟试题集详解。本书以教育部最新教学大纲为依据,力求覆盖基础阶段的全部内容,突出重点,详解难点,对常用词语、习惯表达法、典型语法结构及常用句型均有概括与小结。本书取材力求新颖广泛、难易适当、信息量大、趣味性强,常用词语的复现率高。本书练习附有答案,并且逐题详加注释,目的在于帮助同学们举一反三、融会贯通以收事半功倍之效。

本书共有 10 套模拟试题,每套试题均由“听力理解”(Listening Comprehension)、“阅读理解”(Reading Comprehension)、“词汇与语法结构”(Vocabulary and Structure)、“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions)、“综合改错”(Error Correction)和“写作”(Writing)六部分组成。虽然“完形填空”(Cloze)也是统考题型之一,但考虑到同学们对此题型比较熟悉,为了把篇幅留给同学们不太熟悉的新题型,因此试题中不包括完形填空练习。“听力理解”部分由对话、短文和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)三部分组成,旨在使同学们熟悉和掌握新题型并且接受充分的听力训练。Section B 部分由 SectionB₁ 和 SectionB₂ 两部分组成,考试时只择其一;“简短回答题”和“综合改错”考试时也是只择其一。本书试题包括所有新题型是为了突出其实用性。国家考试考前不公布每次所测试的题型,因此同学们应做全面而充分的准备,才可能取得理想的成绩。

本书“写作”部分前 5 套练习要求不少于 120 词,后 5 套练习要求不少于 150 词,这是逐步向新大纲过渡和适应新大纲的要求所致。

本书配有严格按照新大纲要求精心录制的 4 盒录音带,由美籍专家朗读,语音纯正、语速标准、朗读规范,与本书配合使用效果更佳。

本书由司树森主编。参加编写的还有:刘翠莲、高晓燕、张月杰和康占俊等。由于水平所限,书中疏漏、错误在所难免,我们诚恳地希望读者多加批评指正,以使此书渐臻完善。

编者

2001 年 3 月

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Test 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][~~D~~]

1. A) Language. C) Travel.
B) Money. D) Health.
2. A) Because all the brown shirts are too big.
B) Because the size she wants is not available.
C) Because she doesn't care for the style.
D) Because all the cotton shoes are sold out.
3. A) The man should work in a bank to get money.
B) The man should withdraw all his money from the bank.
C) The man should try to borrow money from other students.
D) The man should try to get a loan from a bank.
4. A) Two blocks. C) Four blocks.
B) Three blocks. D) Five blocks.
5. A) Students with a proper I.D. can check any book out.
B) Only the students with special permission can check out the books.
C) Only professors can check out the reference books.
D) The reference books are not allowed to be checked out.
6. A) She hasn't been speeding.
B) She doesn't have her driver's license in the car.
C) Her car is unlicensed.
D) She wants her car registered.
7. A) Rewrite the paper.
B) Ask the woman to do some typing.
C) Read the newspaper again.
D) Check the paper for mistakes.
8. A) The class thought the demonstration was too complex.
B) Too many students showed up.
C) The professor didn't show up.
D) The professor cancelled it.
9. A) Mr. Davis. C) Mr. Ward.
B) Mr. Davis's secretary. D) Mr. Thomas.

10. A) The students should return to classes.
B) Last night's meeting was badly managed.
C) There should be more issues to vote on.
D) More students should come to the meetings.

Section B₁

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Mountaineering.
B) An exciting sports.
C) How to choose the route.
D) How to survive when you climb the mountain.
12. A) Don't panic and stay together.
B) Keep the group fairly small and plan your route.
C) Keep the group large and choose your leader.
D) Decide whether to go on or to move back.

Passage Two

Questions 13 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) Professor Smith. C) A specialist in chemistry.
B) A teaching assistant. D) A university technician.
14. A) Every day of the week. C) Two days a week.
B) One day a week. D) Once every two weeks.

15. A) To teach important safety rules.
B) To explain the grading procedures.
C) To demonstrate an experiment.
D) To tell students what safety equipment to buy.
16. A) Loose scarves. C) Long necklaces.
B) Sandals. D) Eyeglasses.
17. A) Buy a notebook.
B) Wash their lab equipment.
C) Do an experiment.
D) Put waste in the proper container.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Very limited. C) Fairly rich.
B) Vast. D) Nonexistent.
19. A) The Pacific Ocean. C) The Atlantic Ocean.
B) The Indian Ocean. D) All the above.
20. A) Cold air.
B) Calm seas.
C) Ice.
D) Lack of knowledge about the continent.

Section B₂ Compound Dictation (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times.*

When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact

words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The (S1) _____ is going up for (S2) _____ about everything, and college (S3) _____ is no (S4) _____. According to a nationwide (S5) _____ published by the College Board's Scholarship Service, tuition at most American (S6) _____ will be on an (S7) _____ of 9 percent higher this year than last.

The biggest increase will occur at private colleges. (S8) _____

As a follow-up, the United Press International did their own study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (S9) _____

_____. Ten years ago the tuition was \$ 2 150. To put that another way, the cost has climbed 150 percent in the last decade.

An additional burden is placed on out-of-state students who must pay extra charges ranging from \$ 200 to \$ 2 000, and foreign students who are not eligible for scholarships at state-funded universities.

On the brighter side, the survey revealed that college graduates are entering the best job market since the middle 1960s. (S10) _____

_____. For example, a recent graduate in petroleum engineering can expect to make as much as \$ 20 000 per year. A student with a liberal arts degree might expect

to make about half that salary.

Part II

Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A vast health checkup is now being conducted in the western Swedish province of Varmland with the use of an automated apparatus for high-speed multiple-blood analyses. Developed by two brothers, the apparatus can process more than 4 000 blood samples a day, subjecting each to 10 or more tests. Automation has cut the cost of the analyses by about 90 per cent.

The results so far have been astonishing, for hundreds of Swedes have learned that they have silent symptoms of disorders that neither they nor their physicians were aware of. Among them were iron-deficiency anemia(贫血症), hypercholesterolemia hypertension (高胆固醇性高血压症) and even diabetes (糖尿病).

The automated blood analysis apparatus was developed by Dr. Gunnar Jungner, 49-year-old associate professor of clinical chemistry at Goteborg University, and his brother, Ingmar, 39, the physician in charge of the chemical central laboratory of Stockholm's Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The idea was conceived 15 years ago when Dr. Gunnar Jungner

was working as clinical chemist in northern Sweden and was asked by local physicians to devise a way of performing multiple analyses on a single blood sample. The design was ready in 1961.

Consisting of calorimeters (量热计), pumps and other components, many of them American-made, the Jungner apparatus was set up here in Stockholm. Samples from Varmland Province are drawn into the automated system at 90-second intervals.

The findings clatter (叮叮得地响) forth in the form of numbers printed by an automatic typewriter.

The Jungners predict that advance knowledge about a person's potential ailments made possible by the chemical screening process will result in considerable savings in hospital and other medical costs. Thus, they point out, the blood analyses will actually turn out to cost nothing.

In the beginning, the automated blood analyses ran into considerable opposition from some physicians who had no faith in machines and saw no need for so many tests. Some laboratory technicians who saw their jobs threatened also protested. But the opposition is said to be waning (减少, 变小).

21. The vast health checkup is the result of _____.
A) the effort of some doctors in Stockholm's Hospital
B) the effort of some professors in Goteborg University
C) the effort of two brothers, Dr. Gunnar Jungner and Ingmar
D) both A) and B)
22. The advantage of using Jungner apparatus is _____.
A) to predict the ailment the patients are not aware of before
B) to decrease the cost of the analyses
C) that correct prediction can save patient's life
D) all the above
23. The writer's attitude to the health checkup is _____.

- A) approval
 - B) opposition
 - C) active
 - D) passive
24. The word "ailment" (Line 2, Para. 7) means _____.
- A) skill
 - B) illness
 - C) price
 - D) blood pressure
25. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A) A New Health Check-up System
 - B) The Invention of a New Machine
 - C) The Prediction of Disease
 - D) The Process of Medical Care

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

A child who has once been pleased with a tale likes, as a rule, to have it retold in identically the same words, but this should not lead parents to treat printed fairy stories as sacred texts. It is always much better to tell a story than read it out of a book, and, if a parent can produce what, in the actual circumstances of the time and the individual child, is an improvement on the printed text, so much the better.

A charge made against fairy tales is that they harm the child by frightening him or arousing his sadistic impulses. To prove the latter, one would have to show in a controlled experiment that children who have read fairy stories were more often guilty of cruelty than those who had not. Aggressive, destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I think, well-authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy story. Often, however, this arises from the

child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of a fear faced and mastered.

There are also people who object to fairy stories on the grounds that they are not objectively true, that giants, witches, two-headed dragons, magic carpets, etc., do not exist; and that, instead of indulging his fantasies in fairy tales, the child should be taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics. I find such people, I must confess, so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them. If their cases were sound, the world should be full of madmen attempting to fly from New York to Philadelphia on a broomstick or covering a telephone with kisses in the belief that it was their enchanted girl-friend. No fairy story ever claimed to be a description of the external world and no sane child has ever believed that it was.

26. The writer thinks that the parents should _____.
A) produce a tale and tell it to their children
B) ask their children to read stories
C) read children some stories
D) ask the children to retell the stories they have picked up
27. Some people don't think children should be told fairy tales because _____.
A) they will be frightened
B) they don't like fairy tales
C) they probably have a tendency to be guilty
D) both A) and C)
28. When children heard fairy tales, they would be _____.
A) happy
B) frightened for the first time
C) more frightened than before

- D) glad to retell them
29. "on the grounds that" (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to _____.
A) on the earth that
B) on the surface that
C) because
D) in reality that
30. The effect of fairy tale is _____.
A) to offer some pleasure
B) to satisfy young children's desires in fairy tales
C) to encourage children to be good babies
D) to frighten them when they are not under control

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

I personally dislike the appearance of mirror glass, especially when it is used to face an entire building, covering the structure, spandrel areas, and even the parapets, and thus, because of its reflective quality, completely hiding the structure of the building and masking the human activity within it. At the same time, contrary to popular opinion, mirror glass is less efficient in terms of heating and cooling a building than is regular glass. I have tended to avoid the "all-glass" building, which is actually about sixty percent glass, for these reasons, and also because I have a very strong feeling of acrophobia (恐高), so that when I stand near a large pane of glass in a high building, I feel very uncomfortable, as though I were standing on a stationary but floating carpet. Experience has taught me that about thirty-percent glass area is enough to completely eliminate feelings of claustrophobia (幽闭恐怖) and still give the secure sense of being in a building. Though it is extremely important and pleasant for the occupants of a building to have the pleasure of seeing out of the windows, experiencing the outdoor elements and the view from the security of an inside environment, I believe that a building should be designed so that its